

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

JOANNA FERGUSON, et al.,

2:08-CV-31 JCM (GWF)

Plaintiffs,

v.

CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL  
DISTRICT, et al.,

Defendants.

**ORDER**

Presently before the court is defendant Clark County School District's ("CCSD") motion for summary judgment. (Doc. #73). Plaintiffs have filed an opposition (doc. #76), to which defendant has replied (doc. #81).

The instant litigation centers around CCSD's response to alleged violations of plaintiffs' civil rights by their teacher, Mamie Hubbard-Washington. CCSD has moved for summary judgment on plaintiffs' claims brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Rehabilitation Act, as well as plaintiffs' claim that CCSD negligently hired, trained, and supervised, Ms. Washington.

**I. Facts**

The admittedly disturbing facts underlying the instant dispute are well known to the litigants. Accordingly, a short summary of the facts will suffice for present purposes.

1 Plaintiffs are five autistic and non-verbal children (and their guardians) who attended Doris  
2 Reed Elementary School between the 2006 and 2008 school years. The autistic class at Doris Reed  
3 was taught by Ms. Washington during the relevant time period.

4 Ms. Washington received a degree in elementary education from Governor State University  
5 in Illinois in 1975. After teaching for two years, she returned to school in 1977 to major in  
6 behavioral disorders and learning disabilities. Ms. Washington also received a teaching certification  
7 in special education from the state of Illinois. Prior to moving to Nevada, Ms. Washington taught  
8 behavior to a special education class for three years, before switching to a learning disabilities class  
9 for four years, and taught in an autistic classroom for ten years.

10 Ms. Washington interviewed for a teaching position at Doris Reed in December 2005. CCSD  
11 conducted its standard background check and, upon Ms. Washington being cleared, extended her an  
12 offer of employment. After arriving at Doris Reed, Ms. Washington was assigned to teach the  
13 autistic class. Prior to beginning her assignment, Ms. Washington was required to participate in  
14 CCSD's autistic education training program. Ms. Washington assumed control of the class in  
15 January 2006.

16 Plaintiffs allege that Ms. Washington began abusing the children immediately after assuming  
17 her position at Doris Reed Elementary. Plaintiffs have provided testimony establishing that Ms.  
18 Washington pinched and bruised the children, purposefully scratched them with her nails, and struck  
19 the children with her fist, knuckles, and a ruler. (Doc. 73, Exs. D and E and Doc. #76, Exs. 1, 2, 3,  
20 and 4). Ms. Washington allegedly yelled at the children on a regular basis calling them "crybabies,"  
21 "dumb," and "sissies." *Id.* Plaintiffs' exhibits establish that the children were so afraid of Ms.  
22 Washington that they would cower and cover their heads when she entered the room or approached  
23 their desks. (Doc. 76, Exs. "3", "4", and "5").

24 Plaintiffs also provide evidence that Ms. Washington smashed the face of one of the students  
25 onto a desktop causing one of his teeth to chip and gave that same student a black eye. (Doc. 76, Ex.  
26 7). According to depositions of classroom aides, Ms. Washington punched another child in the  
27 forehead and slapped another child on the head. (Doc. 76, Ex. 1 and 2). On multiple occasions  
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1 throughout 2006 and into early 2007, classroom aides and parents of the minor children reported the  
2 incidents of abuse to school administrators. (Doc. #73, Exs. D, E, H) and (Doc. 76, Exs. 1, 2, 3, and  
3 7). Despite the reports of abuse beginning in 2006, Ms. Washington was allowed to stay in the  
4 classroom and abuse the students until her removal in May, 2007.

5 CCSD contends that it was first made aware of abuse allegations on March 20, 2007, when  
6 Dawn Byerly, a special education aide, witnessed Ms. Washington treat a child in an aggressive  
7 manner by grabbing him by the neck and forcing him to a garbage can to spit out food. Ms. Byerly  
8 reported the incident to her supervisor and completed a written statement. In response, the school  
9 conducted an investigation by questioning the other aides in the classroom. These aides did not  
10 confirm any wrongdoing on the part of Ms. Washington.

11 Shortly thereafter, on April 10, 2007, a second special education aide, Linda Anderson,  
12 witnessed Ms. Washington grab a child by the neck and forcibly move him. The school again  
13 investigated the incident, questioning Ms. Anderson and two other adults that were in the classroom  
14 and would have witnessed the incident. The next day, CCSD provided Ms. Washington with a  
15 notice of investigatory conference to address the allegations and provide Ms. Washington with an  
16 opportunity to respond. The conference was held on April 16, 2007, resulting in Ms. Washington's  
17 suspension without pay and forwarding the complaint to the police department. Ms. Washington  
18 was ultimately terminated from employment with CCSD and convicted of criminal child abuse and  
19 neglect.

## 20 **II. Discussion**

21 Summary judgment is appropriate when, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to the  
22 nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue of material fact, and the moving party is entitled to  
23 judgment as a matter of law. *Bagdadi v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir. 1996); FED. R. CIV.  
24 P. 56(c). The moving party bears the burden of presenting authenticated evidence to demonstrate  
25 the absence of any genuine issue of material fact for trial. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317,  
26 323 (1986); *see Orr v. Bank of America*, 285 F.3d 764 (9th Cir. 2002) (articulating the standard for  
27 authentication of evidence on a motion for summary judgment). If that burden has been met, the  
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1 non-moving party must then come forward and establish the specific material facts in dispute to  
 2 survive summary judgment. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 588  
 3 (1986). The party opposing summary judgment must also provide authenticated evidence in support  
 4 of its opposition. *See Orr*, 285 F.3d at 773.

5 First Cause of Action – 42 U.S.C. § 1983

6 To prevail in their § 1983 cause of action, plaintiffs must establish that the conduct  
 7 complained of was (1) committed by a person acting under color of state law and (2) deprived the  
 8 plaintiffs of rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.  
 9 *Marshall v. Sawyer*, 301 F.2d 639, 646 (9th Cir. 1962). However, Ninth Circuit precedent  
 10 establishes that Ms. Washington’s tortious conduct is not automatically imputed to CCSD for  
 11 purposes of § 1983 suits. *See Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Serv.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978).

12 Instead, municipal liability attaches when: (1) an employee violated the plaintiffs’  
 13 constitutional rights pursuant to an official policy or informal practice of the municipal entity; (2)  
 14 the employee had final policy-making authority, and thus the act itself was official policy, or (3) a  
 15 person with final policy-making authority ratified the unconstitutional behavior.<sup>1</sup> *Lauren v. Nellis*,  
 16 2011 WL 5598313, \*7 (D. Nev. 2011), *citing Gillete v. Delmore*, 979 F.2d 1342, 1346 (9th Cir.  
 17 1992). A “policy” is defined by the Ninth Circuit as a deliberate choice to follow a course of action  
 18 made by the official responsible for establishing final policies regarding the subject matter at issue.  
 19 *Neal-Lomax v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep’t*, 574 F. Supp. 2d 1170, 1189 (D. Nev. 2008), *citing*  
 20 *Fairley v. Luman*, 281 F.3d 913, 918 (9th Cir. 2002). A plaintiff may prove the existence of a  
 21 municipal policy or custom by showing the existence of (1) an officially adopted policy or decision  
 22 to deprive individuals of their federal rights or (2) an unofficial but widespread policy or custom that  
 23 results in deprivations, such as inaction that reflects “deliberate indifference” toward the deprivation  
 24 of rights. *See City of Canton, Ohio v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378 (1989); *Monell*, 436 U.S. 658.

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 27 <sup>1</sup> Both parties appear to agree that the second and third categories of *Monell* liability do not  
 28 apply to the facts of this case. Plaintiffs do not contend that Ms. Washington had final policy-  
 making authority or that her conduct was ratified by policy-makers.

1 Defendant CCSD submits that plaintiffs have no evidence of an official policy aimed at  
2 depriving individuals of their federal rights. Further, CCSD's motion argues that there is no  
3 unofficial, but widespread, policy that results in such deprivations, such as inaction amounting to  
4 "deliberate indifference." Deliberate indifference "occurs when the need for more or different action  
5 is so obvious and the inadequacy of the current procedure so likely to result in the violation of  
6 constitutional rights, that the policy makers can reasonably be said to have been deliberately  
7 indifferent to the need." *City of Canton*, 489 U.S. at 388-89 (internal quotations omitted). The  
8 Ninth Circuit requires plaintiffs to show that the municipality was on actual or constructive notice  
9 that its omission would likely result in a constitutional deprivation. *Gibson v. County of Washoe*,  
10 290 F.3d 1175, 1186 (9th Cir. 2002).

11 Plaintiffs submit that Nevada has a statutory prohibition on child abuse and those who  
12 witness child abuse have a duty to report such actions within 24 hours of witnessing it. The statute  
13 states that "child abuse consists of any physical or mental injury to a child of a non-accidental  
14 nature." NRS § 432B.020. In the case at hand, plaintiffs have submitted evidence that teaching  
15 assistants Little, Burse, Anderson, and Byerly reported Ms. Washington's abusive actions to vice  
16 principal Cheung and CCSD supervisors Kaehole and Grasso on multiple occasions. Doc. #73, Exs.  
17 D, E, H, and J. Plaintiffs further submit that both principal Bennett and vice principal Cheung  
18 witnessed first hand repeated abuse of the children while they were in the cafeteria, but still failed  
19 to take action, demonstrating indifference. Doc. #73, Ex. D.

20 Plaintiffs maintain that CCSD's inaction amounted to "deliberate indifference" of plaintiffs'  
21 constitutional rights. When the need for more or different action is so obvious to protect the  
22 constitutional rights of potential victims, the "policymakers" can be said to have been deliberately  
23 indifferent to the need. *Oviatt By and Through Waugh v. Pearce*, 954 F.2d 1470 at 1477, 1478 (9th  
24 Cir. 1992). Further, whether the government entity has been deliberately indifferent is a question  
25 of fact for the jury. *Id.* Similarly, plaintiffs are only required to show that the "identified deficiency  
26 . . . [is] closely related to the ultimate injury." *City of Canton*, 489 U.S. at 391.

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1 In this case, plaintiffs have established a genuine issue of material fact regarding CCSD's  
 2 knowledge. Authenticated evidence indicates that various teaching assistants complained of Ms.  
 3 Washington's behavior well before March of 2007. Whether the delay amounts to deliberate  
 4 indifference is a question for the jury. *Oviatt* 954 F.2d at 1477-78. Had the district responded to and  
 5 thoroughly investigated these complaints, Ms. Washington would have been removed from the  
 6 classroom much earlier than she was.

7 Second and Third Causes of Action – The Americans with Disabilities Act and  
 8 Rehabilitation Act

9 Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act forbids organizations that receive federal funding,  
 10 including public schools, from discriminating against people with disabilities. 29 U.S.C.  
 11 §794()(2)(B); *Bird v. Lewis & Clark Coll.*, 303 F.3d 1015, 1020 (9th Cir. 2002). Section 504  
 12 provides that “no otherwise qualified individual with a disability . . . shall, solely by reason of her  
 13 or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to  
 14 discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” 29 U.S.C. §  
 15 794(a).

16 An organization that receives federal funds violates § 504 if it denies a qualified individual  
 17 with a disability a reasonable accommodation that the individual needs in order to enjoy meaningful  
 18 access to the benefits of public services. *See Alexander v. Choate*, 469 U.S. 287, 301-02 & n. 21  
 19 (1985); *Bird*, 303 F.3d at 1020, 1022. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act extends these  
 20 protections to prohibit discrimination by all public entities, not just those receiving federal financial  
 21 assistance. *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 12132-12133.

22 To establish a claim for monetary damages under the ADA and Rehabilitation Act, plaintiffs  
 23 must prove intentional discrimination. *See Ferguson v. City of Phoenix*, 157 F.3d 668, 674 (9th Cir.  
 24 1998) (ADA); *Duvall v. Kitsap*, 260 F.3d 1124, 1135 (9th Cir. 2001) (Rehabilitation Act). The level  
 25 of intent required to support an award of compensatory damages is measured by the “deliberate  
 26 indifference test.” *Lovell v. Chandler*, 303 F.3d 1039, 1056 (9th Cir. 2002). “Deliberate  
 27 indifference requires both knowledge that a harm to a federally protected right is substantially likely,  
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1 and a failure to act upon that likelihood.” *See Holman v. Logisticare Solutions*, 2011 WL 855342,  
 2 \*2, *quoting Duvall*, 260 F.3d at 1138. Where a plaintiff cannot show deliberate indifference,  
 3 summary judgment is appropriate. *Doe v. Nevada*, 2006 WL 2583746, ( D. Nev. 2006).

4 CCSD argues that in order to recover monetary damages under this Section of the ADA, the  
 5 plaintiff must prove intentional discrimination on the part of the defendant, which is measured by  
 6 the “deliberate indifference test.” CCSD maintains that upon receiving the first complaint, the  
 7 school administration took appropriate measures by immediately investigating. After a second  
 8 complaint, an investigatory conference was immediately noticed and Ms. Washington was removed  
 9 from the classroom shortly thereafter. CCSD argues that these actions clearly prove that there was  
 10 no “deliberate indifference” on their part since their response to the allegations was immediate.

11 Plaintiffs submitted evidence that, on a number of occasions, the teaching assistants informed  
 12 the vice principal that the children in Ms. Washington’s class were being abused. (Doc. #73, Exs.  
 13 D, E, H, and J.) Plaintiffs’ evidence disputes CCSD’s representations that it had no notice of the  
 14 abuse until March 2007 and acted promptly upon receiving the complaints. *Id.* Plaintiffs contend  
 15 that CCSD was on notice of Ms. Washington’s inappropriate behavior, and that it was substantially  
 16 likely that the children were being abused and, therefore, deprived of the educational program  
 17 offered by the district and to which they were entitled.

18 Based on the above mentioned facts, plaintiffs have submitted sufficient evidence to establish  
 19 an issue of material fact that should be submitted to a jury. Therefore, the motion for summary  
 20 judgment on the second and third causes of action is denied.

#### 21 Sixth Cause of Action – Negligent Hiring, Training, and Supervision

22 “The tort of negligent hiring imposes a general duty on the employer to conduct a reasonable  
 23 background check on a potential employee to ensure that the employee is fit for the position.” *See*  
 24 *Lucey v. Nevada ex rel. Bd. of Regents of Nev. Sys. of Higher Ed.*, 2009 WL 971667, \*7 (D. Nev.  
 25 2009), *quoting Burnett v. C.B.A. Sec. Serv., Inc.*, 820 P.2d 750 (Nev. 1991). If an employer hires  
 26 an employee when it knew, or should have known, of the employee’s dangerous propensities, the  
 27 employer violates this duty. *Id.*



1 CCSD argues that it is entitled to immunity on plaintiff's state law claims that CCSD was  
2 negligent in its hiring, training, and supervision of Ms. Washington. According to NRS 41.032(2),  
3 CCSD and its employees are entitled to immunity for any discretionary acts that related to social,  
4 economic, and/or public policy; because CCSD engaged in discretionary acts relating to the hiring,  
5 training, and supervision of Ms. Washington, it is entitled to immunity. CCSD contends that  
6 plaintiffs are unable to prove the essential elements of their negligent hiring, training and supervision  
7 claims because CCSD conducted a background check on Ms. Washington, checked her references,  
8 required she take additional autism-specific training prior to beginning classroom instruction,  
9 formally observed her classroom behavior on 14 different occasions, and conducted unannounced  
10 weekly or bi-weekly classroom visits to conduct further observation.

11 Plaintiffs argue that CCSD is not entitled to discretionary immunity for their complete failure  
12 to supervise and report child abuse, and that NRS 41.032(2) only applies if a decision (1) involves  
13 an element of individual judgment or choice and (2) is based on considerations of social, economic,  
14 or political policy. *Martinez v. Maruszczak*, 168 P.3d 720 (Nev. 2007). Plaintiffs maintain that the  
15 district's decision to fail to properly supervise a teacher by completely ignoring repeated reports of  
16 child abuse by a teacher is not considered a "discretionary" act. Plaintiffs further argue that there is  
17 no social, economic, or political policy that mandates immunity from legal or moral responsibility  
18 for a school's failing to prevent or report child abuse by its employees when that school is entrusted  
19 with the care of mentally disabled, minor-aged students.

20 Plaintiffs have established a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the district was  
21 negligent in its supervision of Ms. Washington after repeated reports of child abuse. As explained  
22 above, there is a genuine issue of material fact regarding what CCSD knew and when it knew it. If  
23 CCSD ignored repeated complaints regarding Ms. Washington and allowed her to continue  
24 controlling the classroom, then CCSD may have negligently supervised Ms. Washington. Summary  
25 judgment is not appropriate.

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Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that defendant Clark County School District's motion for partial summary judgment (Doc. #73) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

DATED June 5, 2012.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE